

30 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Attached is a transcript of the May 25th broadcast of the American Forum of the Air in which Congressman Brown (R., Ohio) alleges that Eisenhower "...signed the document which gave to the Russians, the authority to take the slave labor into Russia and out of Germany, and the Americans..."

Allegation is based on extract from Allied (four power) Control Council Proclamation No. 2, 20 September 1945. (Text attached). It represents requirements imposed on Germany following the Potsdam Agreement of 2 August 1945.

STAT

Allied Control Authority

PROCLAMATION NO 2

Certain Additional Requirements Imposed on Germany

To the people of Germany:

* * * * *

19. A) The German authorities will carry out, for the benefit of the United Nations, such measures of restitution, reinstatement, restoration, reparation, reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation as the Allied Representatives may prescribe. For these purposes the German authorities will effect or procure the surrender or transfer of such property, assest, rights, titles and interests, effect such deliveries and carry out such repair, building and construction work, whether in Germany or elsewhere, and will provide such transport, plant, equipment and materials of all kinds, labour, personnel, and specialist and other services, for use in Germany or elsewhere, as the Allied Representatives may direct.

* * * * *

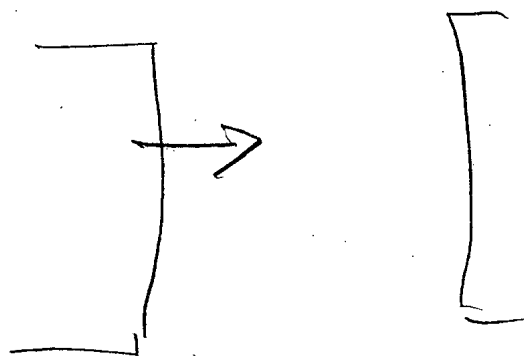
Done at BERLIN, the 20th day of September 1945.

B. L. MONTGOMERY
Field-Marshal

L. KOELTZ

V. D. SOKOLOVSKY

DWIGHT D EISENHOWER



T H E
American Forum
O F T H E A I R



Vol. XV

SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1952

No. 21

**“Who for the G.O.P. in '52—
Taft or Eisenhower?”**

CONGRESSMAN CLARENCE BROWN

*Republican of Ohio,
Manager of Congressional Relations
of the Taft-for-President Committee*

CONGRESSMAN HUGH SCOTT

*Republican of Ohio,
Former Chairman of the Republican National Committee
and Manager of Regional Organization of the
Eisenhower-for-President Campaign*

THEODORE GRANIK

Moderator

RANSDELL Inc. • PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS • WASHINGTON, D. C

Announcer: It's time again to join the American Forum of the Air. Each week at this time the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, producers of pistons, bearings, extrusions, aircraft parts, castings, forgings, refrigeration products and automotive replacement parts, presents the American Forum of the Air, dedicated to the full and public discussion of all sides of all issues vital to you and your country.

This week the American Forum of the Air presents a discussion of the question, "Who for the G.O.P. in '52—Taft or Eisenhower?"

Here with us to discuss this topic are Republican Congressman Clarence Brown of Ohio, Manager of Congressional Relations of the Taft-for-President Committee, and Republican Congressman Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Manager of Regional Organization of the Eisenhower-for-President Campaign.

And now, here is the founder and moderator of the American Forum of the Air, Theodore Granik.

Mr. Granik: At the half-way post in the Republican Presidential heat, two contenders are out in front and running neck-and-neck for the finish line. The two leading contestants, Senator Robert Taft of Ohio and General Dwight Eisenhower, offer the voters a clear-cut choice between two distinct political philosophies. Will it be a "photo finish" at the Republican Nominating Convention in July? Or will the Republicans pick their candidate on the first ballot without a fight?

Congressman Scott, as one of the Eisenhower campaign strategists, how many delegates will the General have going in to the convention?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: He will be in the lead in the first place, Mr. Granik. I should think he would have 60, 75 or more votes than his principal contender, when the Convention opens in July. He will be in the lead when the Convention opens. He will not be headed, and in my opinion, following the desires of the American people, he will be the nominee for President of the Republican Party.

Mr. Granik: Congressman Brown?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Ted, first of all, I want to challenge your opening statement, when you say that this is a contest between two different political philosophies. I know what the political philosophy and beliefs of Senator Taft are, but I do not know what General Eisenhower's political philosophy and beliefs are—nor do I believe any other American does.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I want to comment on that.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I want to say to my good friend, Hugh Scott, that if his candidate is out in front when the Convention opens on July 7 out in Chicago, he is going to have to get a lot of votes between now and July 7, because he does not have them now. He does not have anything like the number of pledged delegates that Senator Taft has at the moment, and if General Eisenhower is nominated, he is certainly going to have to take it away from Bob Taft. We will have to see what happens between now and then.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I assume you expect a comment and I am going to make it.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I thought you would, Hugh.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: In the first place, most of the so-called unpledged delegates come from states which are known as states dominated by the Taft Machine Organization. Therefore, the most natural thing in the world for an Eisenhower delegate to do is to remain unpledged until the Convention; but, in speaking of votes and popularity and as to what the attitude of the public is, they know where Ike stands. You have been wandering around in the wilderness, assuming that you don't know.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Why don't you tell us just where he stands?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I will be glad to, as we get into the program. Just a minute. The people of Oregon, the people of Pennsylvania, the people of New Hampshire, and the people pretty much across the country have indicated —

Mr. Granik: You just came back from Oregon.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I just came back from Oregon and Washington.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: You had better hurry out again, Hugh.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: He got 20 delegates from Washington. We are doing all right, and I don't want you to worry about it.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I am not at all worried about you, nor am I worried about Bob Taft, but I have heard Tom Dewey's explanation of what General Eisenhower stands for or doesn't stand for and I want it understood from the very beginning, Hugh, that I have no criticism of General Eisenhower personally. We are talking about two political candidates.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: You can mention Dewey's name, and all the people who don't like Dewey don't like Eisenhower. Let's try the case on Taft and Eisenhower.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Yes, let's do that, and not just talk all the time. Let's go right ahead. General Eisenhower has not said anything about where he stands, and I have been trying — and every other American interested in the presidential picture is trying — to find out who speaks for General Eisenhower. Is it my understanding that tonight you are authorized to speak for General Eisenhower and to say where he stands on these different issues? If you are, that is wonderful. However, Governor Dewey spoke two weeks ago today on another program, on which he said what General Eisenhower would do and what he wouldn't do, and dodged most of the issues.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Are you running against Governor Dewey?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Wait a minute. Then, here is the Senator from Kansas. He has a different idea. Paul Hoffman goes out to Cincinnati and tells the League of Women Voters out there that General Eisenhower won't cut taxes and on the same day, the very same day, on the Senate floor, Senator Carlson, another spokesman for General Eisenhower, stands up and says he is going to cut taxes.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Clarence, perhaps, since this is a mutual program, you will give me an opportunity to reply.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: It is a "National" program. Don't mention "Mutual."

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Well, a program in which a great many

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people are interested. Let me say this: You are pretty restless. You have only a week to wait. General Eisenhower comes back to this country next week. He does not require six or eight months to take every possible side of every question.

Mr. Granik: Is he going to campaign actively?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Let me answer Clarence first. One of you is enough.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Don't pin him down.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: He does not have to take six months to take various sides of every question. He would not have to go, as Bob Taft did, into South Dakota, and be for price supports, and Federal Aid, and REA, and all the rest; and then in some other state be for some other thing. In the months that he is here, he will have ample opportunity to express and to up-date his creed on every subject in which he is interested. You know already that he is for the collective security of the free world, that he has not voted or been against all these efforts to make sure that we fight our battles as far away from home as possible. You know that he is a middle-of-the-road Republican.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I don't know any such thing. He has not told me or the American people that.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Eight books have been written. A lot of Americans disagree with you, because they like what he stands for. More than that, I am advised, and I am certainly in a position to say, that he will speak to all of the selected delegates of the American people. If you call that campaigning, it is all right with me. He is going to answer any questions that any delegate to the Republican National Convention wants answered.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: So I understand. We are going to run a few special trains out there.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: The answers he gives, in my opinion, are going to be awfully satisfactory to the people who are interested in the welfare of this country and the freedom of this nation.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: It will be a very nice situation if we, the American people, can find out what General Eisenhower stands for, because I have the rather old-fashioned idea that the American people are entitled to know what a man stands for if he wants to be a candidate for president. You talked about South Dakota, and I am going to speak about South Dakota.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I wish you would explain that.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Ex-Governor Mickelson made a trip over to Paris. They have been running sort of shuttle-boats across the Atlantic —

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Naturally, everybody is interested in what the next Republican candidate is going to say.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: He came back, and he represented General Eisenhower out in South Dakota. He spoke out there and he told the farmers how General Eisenhower was for everything in the world that the farmers wanted. Then, lo and behold, out comes the farmers' paper —

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I did not hear him say anything about Federal Aid to Education.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Oh, yes, he did. Then, suddenly, after he tells them about how he is going to give the farmers more of everything, out comes the *Farmers Union News*, and it reprints the report of the CED, that is the Committee for Economic Development, which comes out for the elimination or sharp cutting of agricultural conservation, ending of loans to farm housing, cutting down rural electrification, cutting down FHA and other housing.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Clarence, he did not say those things. Don't make the listening audience say that Eisenhower said that by pulling out some other person's statement.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: He didn't say it; he just signed it. He is one of the signers to it. Now, where does he stand?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: You know personally he neither said nor signed it. You have just gotten through saying that he has not made any statement at all. Now you are trying to tell this listening audience — how could he have signed it if, by your own statement he has not made any statement on any farm question?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Somebody stuck the report under his nose and he signed it; but Mr. Mickelson, the ex-Governor, told the people directly the opposite. He just came back from Paris. What I am trying to find out is whether General Eisenhower is for reducing these farm benefits, and cutting out REA, or against it. That is the statement of one spokesman who is just as entitled to speak for him as you are.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Give me a chance to answer.

I say to you now, if you are curious as to where Eisenhower stands on any matter pertaining to farm policy, he will be back here next Sunday, and I suggest that you ask him; I suggest that you have some newspaper reporter ask him. I suggest that you ask him at Abilene or anywhere else you want.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Do you think we will get an answer? Do you guarantee that?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Yes, I am sure you will. I am so glad you asked me that.

Mr. Granik: Let's bring him to the American Forum of the Air and ask him.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I am so glad that you asked me that because he said to me about the first of last September, "When I am out of uniform, and the American people feel that they are entitled to any answer from me on any question of interest to them, they will get that answer from me, and no American will be in any doubt as to where I stand." I know you are glad to have that report.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I am glad to have that report because just last week over in the Netherlands he said that he was not going to discuss any political issues when he returned. I don't know whether the man told you that and meant it at the time, and changed his mind, but I do know that he has said a lot of things. I have some quotes here I would love to read to you, but the time is limited, where he says that he is not a candidate for President, where he said that no man who has been a military figure should be a candidate for President, or should seek the office. I have all of his statements.

Mr. Granik: May Congressman Scott answer?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Clarence, that's the trouble with some of you people. You are still speaking in terms of 1948. This is 1952.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Last week was 1952, too.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Are you going to give me a chance to answer?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Certainly. Just answer. Don't talk so much, just give me the answer.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Clarence, you are not going to get anywhere by pursuing the tactics of preventing Eisenhower from being heard, either in conventions or primaries, or on radio programs or television programs. The American people want to know what I think about Eisenhower and what you think about Taft. I am going to tell you a few things Eisenhower did not do. Among those things were that he did not vote against the rebuilding of Western Europe to prevent the spread of communism. He did not say that Hitler and Stalin were no menace to the United States. He did not propose that the defense program of this country be reduced after the start of a savage war in Korea. Eisenhower did not use the floor of the Senate to oppose a 70 group Air Force. He did not say it would be time wasted to go after the independent votes without which no Republican victory is even remotely possible. Eisenhower said none of those things, and the Senator from Ohio, Robert A. Taft, said all of them.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: No, but just remember two or three things. You are talking about what Eisenhower did not say. Let us take some of the things he did say.

What do you say about that? He said he is one-twelfth American. I do not like that. He said he thought every boy ought to serve two years in the Army. He said he was for UMT. He said that \$10.00 a month was enough to pay any draftee. He also said that the Russians should be permitted to come up to the Elbe.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: He never said that.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Well, he was the officer.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: He never said that.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: He also signed the document which gave to the Russians the authority to take the slave labor into Russia and out of Germany, and the Americans—

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: There ought to be an opportunity to answer these things, because you are making a lot of charges.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: You did not give me much of an opportunity to answer.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: In the first place, I deny categorically every one of those statements. They all appear in Joe Camp's smear pamphlets against Eisenhower. Not one of them is true.

Take that one-twelfth of an American, for instance, and see what you are trying to tell the people who are looking in this television camera.

He said in a very gracious speech when he was made the head of SHAFE in Europe, in which twelve nations were joined, that his obligation before that had been the command of American Forces. He was now the Commander of twelve forces; whereas before he

had been the commander of Americans, he was now one-twelfth of an American in the command of the forces of Free Europe.

Doesn't that sound a lot different from the way you said it?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Well, let's go ahead. Let's take this Control Council Proclamation Number 2, certain requirements imposed on Germany. If you will read that—and that isn't out of Joe Camp's, neither is it out of the Wall Street Smear Bund that has been busy in this campaign in behalf of certain candidates and opposed to other candidates—

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I thought the *Wall Street Journal* was for Bob.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: The *Wall Street Journal* might be, but not any of the others, including the people who own the various publications up there. Certainly none of the International Bankers are for him; but you will find if you check the record that General Eisenhower was the man who signed Control Council Proclamation Number 2 in September 1945, giving to the Russian people the authority and ordering the Germans to furnish, not only all the equipment and the machinery and assets, titles, and so forth and so on, but to provide and transport such plant equipment, materials, all kinds of labor personnel and other services, for use in Germany and elsewhere, as may be directed.

Mr. Granik: Let him answer that.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: That was signed by General Eisenhower at Berlin on the 20th of September, 1945. Then when General Clay found out in 1946, that the Russians were transporting slave labor out of Germany, it was the Russians who brought the document in, and then the Americans found the same record.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Clarence, you take an oath—

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I shouldn't have brought that up.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: You should have brought it up because you are going to get an answer to it.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Good.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: You take an oath as a member of Congress, and so do I, to support the Constitution. So does General Eisenhower. As Commander-in-Chief of our forces, he takes an oath to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of *all* armed forces. Would you say that General Eisenhower or any other General could disobey the order of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War or Secretary of Defense? Are you trying to say that it is the obligation of a Military Commander to refuse to obey the orders which are given him in the field? Is that what you are saying?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Are you saying that the President of the United States was the man who told him that?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Of course I am.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Poor old Harry. I have heard him blamed for everything in the world.

Mr. Granik: Are we going to take questions from the audience?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: The thing that worries me about Ike, and I like him personally, is the people who are supporting him.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: That is what worries me about Bob Taft. Oh, how it worries me!

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: The amazing thing about it is, outside of Hugh, because he is a grand fellow, every left winger in the Congress is behind Eisenhower and that is the thing that scares me; and I see they all got the endorsement this past week of the ADA and the CIO-PAC.

Mr. Granik: Let Congressman Scott answer that and then we will take questions from the audience. Go ahead, Congressman Scott.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I do not think that you will find that these Kansas Senators like Carlson—

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: He is the only Conservative you have.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: All right, Clarence; give me a chance to answer.

You won't find conservatives like Carlson, like Thye of Minnesota, like Senator Seaton of Nebraska, Governor Langley of Washington, Governor McKay of Oregon—do you think that they are left-wingers?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I didn't say that Governor McKay or Governor Langley was in Congress.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: For Heaven's sake, you know I was Chairman of the Republican Party. I am no left-winger.

Mr. Granik: May I ask just question of the former Chairman of the Republican National Committee?

Do you think there is any chance of a Taft-Eisenhower deadlock in the Convention?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: There is not a chance in the world.

Mr. Granik: —which might result in the nomination of General MacArthur?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Not a chance in the world.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I agree with that, with Taft going in with about 650 votes. There will not be any deadlock.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Clarence is indulging in his usual happy, wishful thinking.

Mr. Granik: May I ask one other question? Does either of you gentlemen see General MacArthur on the ticket at all?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I have no idea who the Vice President will be not the remotest.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Well, I don't know. There have been about 20 promised it.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Clarence is for a military man somewhere in this picture.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I remember we had 24 who were promised it the last time, Hugh, when you were operating.

Mr. Granik: In a moment we will turn to our audience for their questions on this discussion of the Republican Presidential race. But first, here is an important message.

Announcer: Socialism. This word is probably causing as much confusion as any word we use because it means so many different things to so many different people.

Well, let's take the wraps off socialism. Let's see what it means. Let's see what its objectives are.

Here is the real definition which you will find in WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, fifth edition,

Socialism. A political and economic theory of social organization based on collective or governmental ownership and democratic management of the essential means for the production and distribution of goods."

Now, let's go one step farther. Here's Webster's definition of communism.

"Communism. Any system of social organization involving common ownership of the agents of production, and some approach to equal distribution of the products of industry.

So the next time someone says, "A little socialism may be all right," remember this definition of socialism.

Now, the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation returns you to the American Forum of the Air.

Mr. Granik: Now let's see what questions our audience has about today's topic. May we have the first question, please?

QUESTION: My name is Mrs. Grace Berry. I am from Nebraska, and I would like to ask a question of Congressman Brown.

Should the fact that General Eisenhower is Europe's candidate for the Presidency of the United States help or hurt him?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I think it is certainly hurting him. That is one of the things that concerns me about Eisenhower's candidacy. Everybody in Europe and about every foreigner in the United States is busy yelling for Ike. We get these reports all the time, just as happened the other night on a radio program, when they interviewed Mrs. Mesta. She said 95 per cent of the people of Europe are pulling for Ike to be President, and the commentator quietly said, "But, Mrs. Mesta, the Europeans won't be voting in the United States, or won't be delegates to the Republican National Convention." I certainly hope not, but they are trying to be.

Mr. Granik: Would you like to comment on that?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Yes, I would like to comment on that. In the first place, I don't care what the Europeans want or don't want. About 70 or 75 per cent of the Americans want Eisenhower, and they are determined to get him. He was a pretty good American when he was beating the Germans. He was a pretty good American when he was stopping the Russians cold in Europe in SHAFÉ. And he is a pretty good American Kansas farm boy, to be the President of the United States.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Oh, yes, that is a very good statement.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: It has been proved, too.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Well, you said 75 per cent. Here is something that you ought to know, young lady.

All this talk and propaganda which is put out by the Wall Street propagandists, paid for by the Internationalists, and the money that is behind it, tell you just what Mr. Scott does, about how strong Eisenhower is.

In the popular vote in this country up to Saturday, yesterday, Taft received 2,610,499 and General Eisenhower 2,010,403. Those are the accurate figures.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: The answer to those accurate figures is that you are counting all the places where Bob was sparring in an empty ring like Illinois and Wisconsin and a few other places.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: You were not counting Wisconsin, and a few places where you were sparring in an empty barn. You just got through telling us you were out in Oregon and Washington. You have to get back here and become alerted to what is going on.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: My dear friend, I believe it is important to visit around and find out what the people are saying. It is well to get out of Washington. You ought to try it sometime, because wherever Eisenhower and Taft have been on the same ballot, either write-in or printed, Ike has beaten him every time.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: No, oh, no. Of course, the only time that Ike would run against Taft was where it was set up in a stall for you at first. Taft had the courage to go into states where Eisenhower was strong, but you did not see Eisenhower wandering out in the heart of America. He just stuck along the eastern, or western seaboard of Europe, the Eastern seaboard of the United States.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I suppose you are referring to fighting Bob Taft's willing entry into New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: We will see who gets the delegates out of your home state.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: We'll see.

Mr. Granik: Go ahead. We will take another question from the audience.

QUESTION: My question is for Congressman Scott. I come from Idaho, 14 votes for Taft.

Mr. Granik: Will you give us your question?

QUESTION: If it is conceivable that Eisenhower can be nominated and elected, what are the changes your candidate will make in the Administration's foreign policy?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I think you can have and will have an American foreign policy as dictated by the Republican Program adopted at the Republican National Convention and I would expect the candidate would have a lot to say about what would be in that program. It would certainly be a program which would keep as many allies as we could get, and keep the war as far away from our shores as possible. I am for that, and the mother of every boy in Korea, I'll bet, is for that too.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: You are for the Church and Motherhood and all that.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I am also for not killing people, if we can avoid it.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Then, why should you say and do the things you have?

Mr. Granik: Let us take another question. Go ahead.

QUESTION: My name is Mary E. Ball, from Washington, D. C. My question is addressed to Congressman Clarence Brown.

In the largest industrial states, where people have had an opportunity to state a preference, namely, Minnesota, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York, they have preferred Eisenhower. If Taft is the nominee, aren't preferential primaries senseless?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Preferential primaries do not control either delegates or represent the people. If I remember correctly, General Eisenhower wasn't in New York, but you failed to mention

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a sort of sick rural state, the State of Illinois. They do have two or three little factories out there, I understand. You failed to mention Ohio that has a couple of little factories.

Mr. Granik: Congressman Brown, will you summarize, please?

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: Yes. I can say to you, Mr. Granik, and to the American people, that the trouble with this old world of ours, and with our government and with the Republican Party, is that we have had too many men who have deserted principle and accepted expediency.

What our Party and our Country need is leadership with the courage to stand and act on principles. Our Party must have as a candidate a man who will rid our Government of the Communists, the Radicals, the fuzzy-thinkers, the grafters, and the wasters, who have brought about the situation that we face today.

To do that you have to have as the man to lead the Republican Party in the coming campaign, a candidate who has stood foursquare against the New Deal and against Radicalism all these years, and who has had experience in the affairs of government. That is the reason why I am supporting Senator Robert A. Taft for President.

Mr. Granik: Thank you, Congressman Brown.

Congressman Scott?

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: Mr. Granik, the people are the best judges of principle. The people are the best judges of the man whose principles appeal to them. The people have said already, the independents show, that Eisenhower leads Taft by 2 to 1. The polls show that Eisenhower leads Taft among the Republicans.

The polls show that Eisenhower would have 35 per cent more Democratic votes than Taft. The polls show that Eisenhower has a 2½ to 1 margin over Taft among the young people.

The polls show that Eisenhower has 60 per cent of the vote among all the people and Taft at best has 40 per cent. Who would receive, then, the largest share of the popular vote on the basis of 55,000,000 voters? 18,500,000 are Republicans, 21,500,000 are Democrats, and there are 15,000,000 Independents.

Bob Taft says he doesn't want the Independents. He doesn't want the Democrats.

I submit to you that Eisenhower as an American candidate, wants Americans to vote for him, because his program is an American program, a program dedicated to peace, a program dedicated to preserving the rights of Americans all over the world.

CONGRESSMAN BROWN: The polls showed that Tom Dewey was going to be elected.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT: I'm supposed to have the last word. The last word is, "We like Ike."

Mr. Granik: Thank you, gentlemen. You have been listening to a discussion of the question, "Who for the G.O.P. in '52—Taft or Eisenhower?" Our guests have been Republican Congressmen Clarence Brown of Ohio and Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

Announcer: For reprints of this discussion, send ten cents to Ransdell Incorporated, Printers and Publishers, Washington 18, D. C.

Next week the American Forum of the Air will present a discussion of the question, "What Is the Answer to the Civil Rights

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Issue?" Our speakers will be Senator William Benton, Democrat of Connecticut, and Senator George Smathers, Democrat of Florida.

THIS IS THE AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR.

Each week at this time the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation presents the American Forum of the Air to bring you authoritative discussions of the many vital topics of our times.

Speaking for Bohn, may we leave this final thought. Next time someone says, "A little socialism may be all right," remember this definition of socialism.

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The American Forum of the Air, produced by Ann Corrick with technical direction by Sherman Hildreth and directed by Joseph Browne, has come to you from the Continental Room of the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, D. C.

This is Ray Michael speaking.

The American Forum of the Air is sponsored each week on N.B.C. Television by the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation, one of the nation's largest producers of aluminum and brass products.

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